# Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

*"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison*

**VOLUME 4.** **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MARCH 21, 1845.** **NUMBER 201.**



**Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,**
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
**JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.**

**TERMS.**

*The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.*

*Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.*

*Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.*



## TAILORING.

**J. J. HAYDEN**

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

## REMOVAL.

**ALEXANDER BETHUNE**

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

*TAILORING BUSINESS*

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

## CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

## CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

## 50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., about the 15th of December last, my negro boy MARION. Said boy is about 23 years of age, tolerably dark complected, with rather thick lips, and his face or skin rough or pimpley; he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made and would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, and has a surly, sulky look. He had on when he left, a Linsey dress coat and pants and has another mixed or slate coloured coat, with other clothes with him, and had on a round crown wool hat. He is suspected for having a free pass purporting to be from Mecklenburg county, but without any certificate or county seal. It is thought that he will either make his way through Tennessee, or by Charleston, S. C. to a free State. I will give the above reward for his apprehension or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, or for his delivery to me in this place.

LEROY SPRINGS.

February 5, 1845. 97tf


**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
UNION COUNTY.
*IN EQUITY.*
*February Term*, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others, vs. Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Meck,enburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Conrt of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, C. M. E.

Feb. 15, 1845. 99-6w

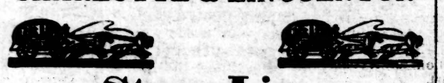

**Notice.**

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88:::F

## CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON



## Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and s atisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

## William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

## NEW GOODS
*JUST RECEIVED.*

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

## Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 5 9--F.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his servicos in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y


## Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note*. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.


## POSITIVELY THE LAST
## CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection*.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F.

**DR. CHARLES J. FOX,**

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ":::F

## MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

## Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found inthe hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, JOSEPH W. ROSS, } Exec'rs.

May 27, 1844. 62-

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTTS.

October 4 1844. 76


## STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 12th inst., a chesnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, rides well, and has a blazed face, and his left hind foot white. Any information in relation to said horse, left at the Jeffersonian Office, will be thankfully received.

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

March 14, 1845. 200-3t.

## Miscellany.

### Adventure of a Sabbath-Breaker.

[From "The Chronicles of Pineville, or Sketches of Georgia Scenes." By the author of "Major Jones' Courtship." Now in press, by Messrs. Carey & Hart, Phila.]

Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik was born somewhare "Down East," but for the purposes of the sketch which we are about to give of a single incident in his life—an incident the more important for the influence it exerted upon his subsequent career—it is not material that we should state precisely where or when. Suffice it, he had been trained up "in the way he should go," and had been sent forth in the world to seek his fortune, with the fervent admonitions of a pious mother, who concluded her long dissertation upon matters and things in general, with the solemn injunction—"But, Eugenius Augustus, dear, whatever you do, be a good boy and go to meeting every Sunday,"—to which he replied that he would be certain to do so.

Mr. Van Scoik's talents had been devoted to mercantile pursuits—not on his own account, it is true, but on account of his health, which had been delicate from his youth—and he now gave himself out as a professional salesman, in which capacity he had made his appearance in Pineville, with Mr. Harley's latest importation of new goods from New York. He was a tall, chalky-complexioned, crane-built, gosling-looking youth, with a very prominent beak, and eyes askew. The nose stuck "right out," and there was no help for it, but he managed to hide the slight obliquity in the setteng of his visual organs, by means of a pair of large-bowled silver spectacles with green glasses, which he wore under pretext of weakness.

Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik was a polite, good-natured, Miss Nancy sort of a young gentleman, and of course soon acquired great popularity among the elderly ladies, to whom he always warranted his goods not to fade, tear, or wear out, and was certain to throw in the thread and little things, even if he had to thumb it to a small amount in the measurement of the yards to make up for his generosity. The young ladies, too, thought Mr. Harley's new "store-keeper" a "dreadful nice young man, if he didn't have such a horrid nose," and the community, generally, who had heard his psalm-singing, and noted his punctual attendance at church, every Sunday morning, had noted him down as a very proper young man, notwithstanding his nose; and Parson Storrs had been heard to speak of him as an example worthy of imitation by the young men of Pineville.

But Mr. Van Scoik struggled against a besetting temptation unknown to any but himself. If he had an inveterate, unconquerable "propensity for any thing *in* the world," it was for shooting robins.—He delighted in a shot-gun that wouldn't kick much, and a bird that would sit, and he never looked out upon the sky, but his soul panted to be away in the fields with bag and gun. He dreamed of shooting all night, and he ruminated on the subject all the day. He had not taken a hunt since he left home—he had been so busy in the store—and he determined to have one "fair shake" at the birds, even if he had to go on Sunday. If the truth must be told, he had grown so loose in his morals under the influence of our vertical sun, that he began to entertain very little reverence for those holy ordinances, which in his youth, he had been taught to obey, and he was only deterred from the commission of what he would once have regarded as an almost unpardonable sin, by the fear of detection. There was now nothing very shocking to him in the violation of the Sabbath—but would not have had any body to see him on that day with a gun in his hands for any consideration. He was not long, however, in devising a plan by which he was enabled to indulge his propensity without incurring the risk of being discovered by those whose good opinions he was so anxious to retain.

Accordingly, one beautiful Sundy afternoon, Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik, sallied forth from his boarding-house, and walked gravely along the main street until he reached the edge of the woods, where he was met by a little negro boy whom he had engaged to carry his gun, game-bag, &c., out of town. Finding all right, he dismissed the boy, charging him to be sure to meet him there at sundown, to take charge of his gun and game. It was the beginning of autumn, and the scene was lovely to behold—the leaves had not yet began to fall, but the chill night-winds had delicately tinged the foliage with every variety of hue, which were soon to deepen into those bright colors which give such variegated beauty to the southern landscape.

As we have said, a lovely evening—no cloud obscured the sky—a gentle breeze played through the branches of the trees, and the song of birds mingled with the faint tones of the distant church-bell. Even Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik could not but feel the calm influence of such a scene, and he felt ill at ease when he remembered the fourth commandment—endorsed as it was by a doting mother's parting admonition,—and reflected that he was in the very act of violating that sacred mandate. But he endeavored to silence the chidings of an awakened conscience as he charged his piece, and meditated death to all the wild fowl that might chance to come within gun-shot of him—especially robins.

He had proceeded but a short distance when he espied a mocking-bird perched upon the branch of a tree, pouring forth its song in the wildest strain of native melody. "Stop!" whispered Mr. Van Scoik to himself—"there's a shot." Creeping up to a convenient distance, he raised his gun and fired—away flew the bird, exceedingly terrified, but unharmed. "That's curious," said he to himself—"I had a first-rate aim." Having re-loaded, he looked round for an object at which to shoot. A robin next attracted his attention—his heart beat double-quick, and his breath was suspended while he crept cautiously up—he was about to pull the trigger, when away flew the robin! He clenched his teeth hard together, but said nothing, as he brought his gun down from his face. He saw the bird light at a short distance, and hastened in pursuit. His second attempt, however, proved as unsuccessful as the first—he snapped two or three times, and when his gun *did* go off, the robin went off too. "Damation!" petulantly exclaimed Mr. Van Scoik, (putting the emphasis on *ation*,) as he reloaded his gun—"that's *tew* bad!" Once more he cast his eyes about in search of game, but his firing had disturbed the Sabbath quiet of the place, and the alarmed inhabitants had fled.

Mr. Eugenius Augustus directed his steps into the woods that lay before him. As he approached a small clump of chinkapin bushes, he heard a slight rustling among the leaves. He advanced cautiously, peered into the thicket, walked around to the other side, and looked closer. He was about to abandon the search when out flew a large red-headed woodcock, and before he could raise his gun to his face, the saucy bird was far away, chuckling at a tremendous rate as if in derision of his pursuer. The circumstance was exceedingly aggravating to our sportsman, and he resolved to be more cautious in future.

He had proceeded but a short distance, when, in another cluster of bushes, he heard something moving. "I'll not be bamboozled this time," whispered Mr. Van Scoik, as he brought up his gun and advanced cautiously at "present arms." He had passed half round the thicket, and with his finger on the trigger, was squatting low, that he might the better see in, when suddenly a large bear sprang from the bushes directly towards him! The gun dropped from his hands—there was a loud scream of terror, and the next moment Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik and the bear was testing their speed in a foot-race through the woods. He had never dreamed of starting such game so near the town; and the sudden surprise having seized upon his legs, they bore him off at their utmost speed. Brimming full of horror he remembered the fable in the spelling book, but he had no faith in "acting 'possum"—he cast one look behind—his grim pursuer was close upon him—the next moment he had grasped the trunk of a sapling and was climbing for dear life.

He did not dare to look below until he had ascended some fifteen or twenty feet; he then ventured to reconnoitre his foe, when, to his utter consternation, he beheld bruin hugging the trunk of a larger tree, which, not till then, he discovered grew close by the side of the one he was upon. He watched the movement of the bear with increasing terror when he saw him rapidly ascending, and observed his huge claws and frightful tusks, he began to imagine himself torn to pieces by the ferocious animal. Bruin had nearly reached him, when he consulted his safety by moving higher up. He had ascended until the sapling bent with his weight, and he could go no higher. He looked beneath and the bear was fast approaching! What was to be done! To descend was certain death—and to remain promised a no better fate. The bear was soon opposite him, and with an awful grin, that showed all his teeth at once, he extended his paw toward Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik, who with a convulsive shudder, drew himself into the smallest possible compass, and clung close to the opposite side of the tree, by which means he barely escaped the sharp claws of the animal. Rather than undergo the agony of such close encounter with his grim antagonist, Mr. Van Scoik resolved upon a change of position, and, relaxing his grasp, descended a few feet. Bruin soon placed himself directly opposite, and again renewed his doubtful salutations. Up went Mr. Van Scoik, and up went the bear. We will not attempt to describe the looks exchanged between them, nor the peculiar sensations of our sportsman, under the circumstances—as the saying is, "they may be better imagined than described."

Thus the parties remained, with occasional slight variations of attitude, for some time, until the bear, probably becoming fatigued, gradually descended to the ground. Hope revived within the bosom of Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik. Now, thought he, if he will only go away. But bruin was not to be got rid of so easily—instead of taking his departure, he deliberately stretched himself at the root of the sapling, as if resolved upon taking his prey by siege.

It had now grown late—the sun was fast declining, and Mr. Van Scoik had the melancholy prospect of a roost among the tree-tops for the night, provided he survived so long. Alas, too late he repented the sinful violation of the Sabbath, which had led him in the awful dilemma in which he found himself. Too late he wished he had obeyed the summons of the church-bell, and gone to the house of worship, where if he profitted nothing, he would at least have been out of harm's way; and as he cast his eyes down, and contemplated the object of his terror, a superstitious dread came over him—like that which ever haunts the guilty—that the bear was but an instrument in the hands of Providence, and had been specially commissioned to devour him, as the same animal had once been sent to destroy the scoffers of Elijah. Such and similar thoughts passed through his almost frenzied brain, and he would have given all the right, title, and interest he had or ever expected to have in this world, to have been released from his dreadful situation.

As the shades of evening approached, despair had nearly taken possession of his faculties, when, for the first time during his perilous adventure, the sound of a human voice broke upon his ear. He listened, and his pulse throbbed with new life, as he heard uttered in a low monotonous strain, a well-known negro chant—

One moonlight night,
I walke'd along,
I hear dis music
Close behind,
Never pay much 'tention—

"Hello!—help;—help, here?" shouted Mr. Van Scoik with all his might.

Never pay much 'tention—

Repeated the negro, not hearing the call for help, as he went on with his ditty, keeping time with the palms of his hands against his thighs—

I looked around
And what should it be
But a big ole bucky hare?
A big ole bucky hare?
Yes, massa,
A big ole buck hare!
I hitch'd 'em to my wagon,
And he wouldn't work dar—
I hitch'd 'em to my cart,
And he wouldn't work dar—
I hitch'd 'em to my plough,
Now didn't he rair?

"Help! oh!—you mister; help, here!" cried Mr. Van Scoik, growing impatient, and beginning to fear that the negro might pass without observing him—

Now *didn't* he rair?
With his spurers on,
And his shoe-boots on,
And his broad-cloth coat—
Now didn't he shine,
Now *didn't* he rair?

"Murder!—help! oh, help here?"

"Who dat?" asked the startled negro, for the first time catching the sound of the voice from the tree. Then stopping short in his path, he listened for a moment in order to gain some further intelligence as to the nature of the alarm, before he determined whether to advance or retreat.

"I say, you mister, come here and take my gun and shoot this bear!—there's a live bear here."

"Ki," laughed the negro, "'spec dat's Jocko what skeer dat white man."

As the negro approached he soon saw into the state of affairs, and not less to his own gratification than that of Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik, discovered his pet Jocko, of whose loss he was in anxious search.

"Why massa, what for you got up da? Jocko no bite nobody. Him got no more harm in him no more'n a little kitten. Come down, massa." Then addressing himself to the bear, he continued in a rather different tone—"Come here, sa!—what for you been done gone all de mornin', ha?—been skeer de white man too—you 'bomination good for nothing!—never mind, ole feller, I git you home dis time; you no git away any more, now mind dat!"

While speaking, the negro fastened the rope which he had brought for the purpose round the bear's neck, and was about to lead him away; but observing that the man in the tree did not come down, he again called to him, assuring him, that there was no danger.

"Come down, massa, Jocko aint gwine to bite you. I bound he never bite nobody, massa."

By this time Mr. Van Scoiks fears had sufficiently subsided to warrant him in descending. He had nearly reached to the ground when the bear sprang towards him to the extent of his rope.

"Wah-a-a-w!—hold him!" exclaimed Mr. Van Scoik, again springing into the tree.

"Yah, yah, yah, massa, Jocko only want to play wid you."

But our sportsman's skepticism was not so easily to be removed, nor would he again trust his legs to the ground, until Jocko and his master were far away on their road home. He then came down examined his torn clothes, searched about and recovered his gun, and after making a solemn vow never again to go a hunting on the Sabbath-day, set out for home. And never since that day has Mr. Eugenius Augustus Van Scoik been seen prowling about the fields with a gun on his shoulder, on that day which we are commanded to remember and keep holy.

*A New York Office Holder*.—We saw the following in an exchange paper and thought it too good to let pass. We have no doubt but similar games "are practiced to a great extent in this community:"

In New York, some time since, a country cousin applied to a friend in power for assistance to a berth in the corporation's gift. He was accordingly set to work at one dollar and a half per day; and in a few months called again upon his friend to inform him he was going out to Harlem to make his first payment on a house and lot he had purchased.

"How!" said the other, "how is this? did you not tell me you were poor?"

"Yes."

"And yet you have saved money enough to buy a house, on a dollar and a half a day?

The other laughed, and, after some hesitation answered—

"I'll tell you, sir, what it is, that was a charming good berth you gave me; I got a dollar and a half from the city; then the contractors gave me two dollars a day to watch the sub contractors; and they gave me two dollars more *not* to watch them."

*N. Y. Organ.*

### A TAILOR'S SECRET.

Alphonso Karr, as clever a scribler as any France possesses in these days, relates that he lately sent for a tailor to make him a coat out of a piece of cloth, he had purchased.

"Can't do it," said Snip, after measuring the cloth, "can't do it; there isn't stuff enough."

Karr then sent for another tailor, who, after carefully measuring the material, undertook to make the coat. In due time the garment was delivered, and Karr stuck himself into it. His first visit was to the tailor.

"Well, sirrah," said he, "behold me in the coat from the very stuff you said was insufficient!—You see that there was stuff enough after all!"

"Very likely," said Snip, with imperturbable sang froid; "very likely, but the son of the tailor who made it, *is not so big as mine!*"

*A new Way to Dissolve a Partnership.*—"The co partnership heretofore existing between J. O. Shook & L. P. Hall was *violently* dissolved on the evening of the 7th inst., by the parties taking a shot at each othe'rs *pate*.—*Brandon Dissem.*

*Mile Stones.*—Some writers say that children are placed like mile-stones along the road of life. The Louisville Messenger says, that may be all very nice, but he wants to know how you'd get along when you come to twins.

# THINGS IN GENERAL.

## ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

*On taking the Oath of Office, March 4, 1845*

SENATORS,—In directing the Vice President to preside at the deliberations of this body, the Constitution of our country assigns to him a sphere and a duty alike eminent and grateful. Without any of the cares of real power, with none of the responsibilities of legislation, except in rare conjunctures, he is associated with the dignified Delegates of Republican Sovereignties; he is posted by the entire American People as your confederated council, partley, it would seem as an organ of freedom's fundamental principle of order, and partly, perhaps, as a mere symbol of that more popular and more perfect Union on which depends the blessings of our peace, independence, and liberty. His mission, tranquil and unimposing, is yet noble in its origin and objects and happy as well as proud in its relations to you.

No one, gentlemen, can appreciate more highly or recognise more deferentially than does the incumbent of this chair the powers, privileges, and rules or forms of the Senate of the United States. To maintain these unimpaired and unrelaxed he feels to be an official duty, second in impressive obligation only to his constitutional allegiance. To their exercise the Republic owes incalculable good, and through them has been gradually achieved a wide-spread fame for wisdom, justice, moderation, and efficiency unsurpassed by any assemblage of statesmen in former or present times. A calm and well-adjusted system of action in this Chamber, carefully devised and steadily pursued by those who have preceded us in it, has indeed largely contributed to the undoubted success of our great political experiment. Instability, haste, procrastination, discourtesy, and indecision, habitually discountenanced and banished, leave in undisturbed supremacy here the powers of enlightened reason and the vigor of practical patriotism. Our country reaps thence solid and substantial advantages in her policy, institutions, prospects, and renown.

The citizen whom it has pleased a people to elevate by their suffrages from the pursuits of private and domestic life, may best evince his grateful sense of the honor thus conferred by devoting his faculties, moral and intellectual, resolutely to their service. This I shall do; yet with a diffidence unavoidable to one conscious that almost every step in his appointed path is to him new and untried, and sensible how dangerous a contrast must occur in the transfer of powers from practised to unpractised hands. In observing, however, upon this floor a number of those experienced and skilful statesmen on whom the nation justly looks with pride and reliance, I am assured that there can be but little danger of public disadvantage from inadvertencies or mistakes, which their counsel may readily avert or rectify. And thus, gentlemen, while aiming, frankly and impartially, to exercise the functions of an unaccustomed station in the spirit of the Constitution, for the enlarged and lasting purposes of a revered country, and with sincere good will towards all, I may cherish the encouraging hope of being able, with the assent of an indulgent Providence, at once to perform my duty and to attract your confidence.

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From the Washington Constitution.

## THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The public were clamorous for the passage of a bill to reduce the rates of postage. And the most vociferous in their demands for this reform, not only desired to reduce the rates of postage, but seemed determined to reduce them to a point so low, that it would be impossible to sustain the Department upon its own revenues. None stopped to reason—few stopped to reflect—all wanted cheap postage, therefore all cried "Down with the postage." If they were told that to reduce it as low as they desired, would throw the Post Office Department on the Treasury for support no matter—still the cry was "reduce the postage." And they would point to the example of England to show, that the lower the rates of postage the greater the amount of revenue, totally overlooking the fact that in England the population is so dense that it is almost like a continuous city, with no mail route of three hundred miles in length, and carrying an extent of territory, to which England would be comparatively but a speck. The friends of a reasonable reduction, pointed to these facts, and warned the clamorous and ultra reformists of the probable consequences They presented the fact that it was by the most rigid economy, and the best of management, that the Department was enabled to get on, even with the high rates of postage under the old system. To make this abundantly apparent, we will add the receipts and expenditures of the Department for the last four years:

| *Quarter ending* | *Revenue.* | *Expenditures.* |
|---|---|---|
| June 30. 1841, | $1,104,605 25 | $1,035,782 13 |
| Year ending | | |
| June 30, 1842, | 4.546 849 65 | 4,494,713 42 |
| " 1843, | 4.296,225 43 | 4,374,753 71 |
| " 1844, | 4,237,285 83 | 4,296,512 70 |
| Expenditures, | | 14.201,761 96 |
| Revenue, | | 14,184,965 16 |
| Excess of expenditure, | | 16,796 80 |

It must be remarked, however, that this excess of expenditure is perhaps more than counterbalanced by sums remaining to be collected of the postages which accrued between June 30, 1841, and June 30, 1844.

Thus it appears, that under the able and efficient management of Mr. Wickliffe—than whom no man has been more unjustly abused—it was scarcely possible for the Department to support itself. We, therefore, fear great difficulties under the present bill. We know the present head of the General Post Office well, and know that if the most rigid and inflexible adherence to economy, industry, and the enforcement of a faithful accountability, can make the new law work well, that his efforts may be depended on to bring about that result. But, we repeat, that our fear is, that the Department will not but that a vast number of small offices, which are only fall greatly in debt, of great convenience in the interior of the country, will be broken up, and numerous stage lines, that so much conduce to the convenience of the travelling public, will also be discontinued.

There are some sectional advantages in the commencement of its operation, of a very serious nature, which we will not now stop to point out; but which, perhaps, we may notice hereafter. Under the auspices of Mr. Postmaster General Johnson, the new law will have a fair trial, and the best chance of success, and we shall be most happy if our predictions are falsified.

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*Mrs. Polk* was present at the Inauguration, and occupied a conspicuous seat on the floor of the Senate Chamber, and was very richly and elegantly attired. She wore a mazarine blue silk velvet walking dress, white bonnet and feathers, and straw-colored gloves, and held in her hand a very beautiful straw-colored fan and a rich boquet of flowers.

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From the Raleigh Register.

## REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF N. C.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 5th, 1845

The undersigned most respectfully invites public notice to the following resolution, adopted by the General Assembly at the last Session, viz:

*Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to collect, if possible, such papers as may be necessary to complete the series of Letter Books, and have them copied and arranged, under his supervision; and to obtain as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings of the several Town, County and District Committees, organized in the Province, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress of 1774, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association, and the proceedings of the various Committees and Council of Safety, subsequently convened under the authority of the Provincial Legislature, &c.

It will be observed that the Resolution requires the collection of two classes of Documents:

1st. The Correspondence of the Executive Department, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, till the latter part of the 1784; when it was first made the duty of the Governor by Act of the General Assembly to keep a Letter Book, for the purpose of recording all important Letters. This period embraces the entire Administrations of the three first Governors, viz; Caswell, Nash and Burke. The Correspondence of Gov. Burke exists as I am informed in a good state of preservation, and can be readily obtained. A part of that of Gov. Caswell, has been found in the Department of State, since the adjournment of the Legislature, corresponding in the Nos of the Packages, and in other particulars, with a memorandum left by him of his public papers, stated to have been deposited in that Office; and the residue, it is believed, are also there. Of the papers of Gov Nash, none have been as yet discovered, except Letters written to him by the Board of War of the State, which held its session first at Hillsboro', and subsequently at Halifax, from the 14th of September, 1780, until the 30th of January, 1781, copies of which are recorded on the Journal of the Board, preserved in the Department of State. Frequent entries also appear on that Journal, of letters said to have been received from him and "numbered and filed," but not copied. As his death occurred but a few years after his Administration, and during the early childhood of his only surviving son, this gentleman, in reply to inquiries from me, is unable to give any information respecting them. If yet in existence, and not among the masses of old Documents in the Capitol, they may, most probably, be found in the Town of Newbern, the residence of their author during the time he held the Office of Governor.

2d. The second class of Documents, relates to the period which preceded the organization of the State Government under the Constitution, from 1774 to December, 1776. A large Manuscript bound Volume in the Office of the Secretary of State, contains the Journals of

1. A Provincial Convention, or Congress, at Newbern, on the 15th of August, 1770, at which were appointed the first Delegates to the Continental Congress in the following month.
2. A similar Convention at the same place, 2d of April, 1775.
3. A Congress at Hillsborough, 20th August, 1775.
4. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House 18th of October, 1775.
5. A Provincial Council at Johnston Court House 18th December, 1775.
6. A Provincial Council at Newbern, 28th February, 1776.
7. A Congress at Halifax, 4th of April, 1776.
8. A Council of Safety at Wilmington, 5th June, 1776.
9. The Journal of the Congress or Convention, at Halifax, 12th of November, 1776 which formed the Constitution, is in a separate Volume.

The Provincial Congress or Conventions, and in their recess, the Provincial Councils exercised all the General powers of Government, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, from the dissolution of the Royal Government until the present organization. But besides these general depositories of the Sovereign powers of the State, there were Town, County and District Committees in the several Sections, who exercised a local jurisdiction "in compliance with the recommendation of the first Continental Congress for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association." The Memorials of the proceedings of these Committees, can be obtained only in the Districts where they acted; and the object of this publication, is to request those having control of any such papers, as are comprehended in the above Resolution, to comply with the patriotic desire of the Legislrture in forwarding them to this Office to be arranged and preserved for public inspection. Or, at least to grant a temporary use of them for the purpose of examination and making copies; after which, if desired, they will be returned.

Gentlemen in the different Counties, where such Memorials exist, who have leisure and take an interest in such investigation, are particularly solicited to lend their aid in seconding the efforts of the Government to rescue from oblivion, these honorable testimonials of our Revolutionary History

The assistance of the Newspaper Press, is also invoked, by copying this article.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM

*There is a duplicate of this in a single pamphlet, MS.

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## ANTI-TEXAS WHIGS.

The Whig presses of New York are taken all aback by the news of the annexation of Texas.—It is impossible for them to conceal, or for us to describe the agony of their disappointment. If, as the New York Express says, *we* "have been lifted out of the very cave of despair, into the perfect fruition of Paradise," we can only return the compliment by saying that the Express has sunk into that cave from which "we have been lifted—and that there is scarcely a deeper Hell" into which it could possibly descend.

The *New York Tribune* adopts a still more reprehensible and disgraceful tone. It denounces one of its recent favorites, Merrick of Maryland, as *"the purchased traitor of Maryland!"* It has the folly to exclaim:

"Yes, the mischief is done, and we are now involved in *war!* We have adopted a war ready made, and taken upon ourselves its prosecution to the end. We are to furnish the bodies to fill trenches and the cash to defray its enormous expense."

With almost a traitor's spirit, it appears to egg on Great Britain to war with us, on account of Texas Hear the maniac:

"If, therefore, Great Britain should see fit to stand up for the feeble and unoffending peole on whom we are making war, she will be but obeying the instinct of self-preservation. By our proceedings in getting possession of Texas, we have declared ourselves the enemies of the civilized world, or only restrained from becoming such by the lowest considerations of self-interest. Surely, there must come a reckoning for this. If those who are driving us on to untold expenditure and carnage were themselves to pay the taxes and stop the bullets, it would be a different matter."

We leave such a journalist to the scorn and indignation of the country.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

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From the Madisonian.

## THE CREAT WEEK.

Last week, as we predicted it would, closed in a "blaze of glory" The events of that week will make the Twenty-Eighth Congress memorable throughout future generations for the great and beneficial achievements effected during its existence. These achievements, with the many others of importance during his Administration, will illustrate the eventful career of President Tyler, and contribute to eternize his name.

Three "new" States added to the Union in one week! And the enemies of John Tyler have the mortification to behold such a consummation during the closing days of his Administration! To say nothing of the Postage bill, among other acts of importance, within the last few weeks, were sent in the treaties (unanimously ratified) with China and New Grenada. Surely, in after times, when the petty calumnies of the present day are forgotten, and the breasts now burning with resentments are still and cold, the whole nation, without distinction of party—and indeed the civilized world—will acknowledge the wisdom and benificence of the Great Creator, in so directing the events of the past as to devolve the direction of the affairs of the Government on the bootlessly reviled John Tyler!

The ways of Providence are mysterious, but always just. We now see that the simultaneous and almost universal condemnation of President Tyler, did not and could not, prevent him from administering the Government with more success, and with more honor, than, perhaps, any other President since the adoption of the Constitution. In vain was he declared to be "a President without a party"—in vain was he literally made to be so, by the furious political leaders on either hand: for we have seen the man whose partisans first assailed him, as well as his competitor of the Presidency, who tacitly consented (and by his organs operated actively) to unite with his Whig foes in crushing the Constitutional and Providential President,—both, ay, both overthrown by the recoil of their own blows unjustly dealt upon this Administration. In politics, as well as in all the affairs of this life, to be completely and permanently successful, it is essential to be completely and permanently just. With the assistance of Providence, the apparently friendless and powerless individual, when trodden upon and wantonly maltreated, is often enabled to turn upon his persecutors and destroy them in a twinkling, like Moses did the Egyptians.

President Tyler has been incessantly assailed with abuse and detraction, and he has retaliated by conferring innumerable and incalculable benefits upon his country. Thus he has placed a gnawing "worm that never dies" in the breast of each of his assailants. They see that the measures they opposed were not only adopted in spite of their exertions, but that the country will bless their originators forever. Thus, in return for the vilification of the present day, Mr. Tyler will reap the plaudits of posterity, and his revilers will inherit only execrations. And thus it is that glory is ever won. It must be done by great exertions, long suffering, and waiting for the award of succeeding generations.

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## THE CABINET COMPLETE.

The unanimous vote of the Senate yesterday, confirming Mr. BANCROFT as Secretary of the Navy, makes the Cabinet complete. He immediately took the oath of office, we understand, and entered upon its duties. The Cabinet now being full, we may expect that the President will soon enter upon that course of policy and that system of measures which are to guide and distinguish his administration. The subject of removals and appointments to office, is the one just now which engages most of public attention. Consequently we hear much said in the streets, and see much said in the newspapers, in regard to it. As none are authorized to speak for the President in regard to his future action upon this subject, we deem it respectful and right to wait for a manifestation of his purposes as will warrant its announcement, or any reflections of our own. The people expect reform. Mr. POLK himself has been elected on that principle. There are thousands of offices that want renovating and cleansing. The principle of rotation is certainly a safe one; and it is always better to apply it than to omit it. The President knows the people's wishes. They have clothed him with power for the public good. He not only understands but is deeply imbued with their sympathies and feelings. They have no fears, then, that he will not pursue the path of duty with a firm and unfaltering step, uninfluenced by the suggestions of doubtful friendship, or its anxious clamors to forestall his action.

*Washington Constitution.*

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## FLORIDA.—ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution provides that so soon as official information shall have been received that Congress have provided for the admission of Florida, the President of the Convention, or in his absence, the Secretary of the same, or in his absence, a committee consisting of Leigh Reid, Geo. T. Ward, Jas. D. Westcott, Thos. Brown and Leslie A. Thompson or a majority of them, shall immediately issue writs of election, to be held on the first Monday after the lapse of sixty days thereafter, [probably about 12th May next,] under the existing laws; at which election the following officers are to be chosen:

1st. Seventeen Senators—to hold office one half for two years from first Monday in October, 1845, the other half one year from next October, to be determined by lot.

2nd. Forty-one representatives in the General Assembly—to hold office until first Monday in October, 1846.

The General Assembly, so constituted, to assemble at the seat of Government, on the fourth Monday after the election, [probably about 6th June next,] and to elect, besides their own officers, two United States Senators, four Judges of Circuit Courts—also Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, to hold office for the terms of five years, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Clerks of the Court of Chancery, the Attorney General of the State, four solicitors in the Circuit Court, the Secretary of the State, a State Treasurer, one Comptroller of public accounts.

3d. A Governor—to hold office for the term of four years—to be *Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy (!!!) of the State.*

4th. One Representative in Congress.

New Counties which have been created since the adoption of the Constitution, must in the first election fall back into their original position.—*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

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## CALIFORNIA.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: "There is now a fair prospect that we shall acquire California by Treaty. The Whig party will commence the new movement for this object, by way of a set off against Texas. The possession of California will be as valuable to us as that of Texas, and it can be, and probably will be, acquired by Treaty. A joint resolution will be introduced, in Executive session, it is said, (by Mr. Archer,) requesting the president to open a negotiation with Mexico for the settlement of the *boundary* between the United States and Mexico, and also for obtaining indemnity from that Government for spoliations of American commerce and outrages on American citizens. Mexico will be expected, of course, to give up the Californias, in part pay.

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# JEFFERSONIAN:

## CHARLOTTE,

### FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1845.


☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95 te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

## REMOVAL.

The JEFFERSONIAN Printing Office has been removed to a building on Mint Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. We have the sign up, and shall be glad to see our friends at our new Head-Quarters.

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☞ The seeker after Agricultural knowledge will find a capital article on fourth page, from the pen of A. M. Burton, Esq., of Beatty's Ford. We should be glad Mr. B. would honor our columns with the rich productions of his pen.

We would also direct the reader's attention to the article of Gov. Graham, on the subject of the revolutionary history of our State.

The exploits of Eugenius Augustus Van Shcoik with the bear, on our first page, will amuse the reader. We recommend its perusal in particular, to all such as fish and hunt on the Sabbath.

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*Special Court.*—It will be seen by a notice from the Clerk, Maj. KERR, that Judge BAILEY has ordered a special term of our Superior Court, to be held here on the 4th Monday in May next. The Court at its recent session, we understand, did not clear the docket of half the cases on it.

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☞ Our friend of the Raleigh *Standard* will please excuse us for not forwarding him the Jeffersonian the past few weeks. It was an oversight in making off a new mail book, in which the Raleigh package was omitted.

To the *Independent* we make the same apology.

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## LARGE HOGS.

Some of our Mecklenburg farmers having published an account of their exploits in hog-raising, our friend, Col. Cowan of Iredell, has concluded to show them a pattern of what he has been doing in that line. All know, who know the Colonel, that he is great at anything he undertakes. Here is his note:

SNOW CREEK, March 10, 1845.

MR. HAMPTON: As it is customary to brag of large hogs these days, let me give you the weight of some of mine, and ask if Mecklenburg can beat it? Two 18 and 20 months old, weighing 324 and 332 pounds; and a Sow, the brag hog, between 3 and 4 years old, weighing 602 pounds. Average weight of 22 hogs, (including a pig weighing only 91 pounds) 218½ pounds.

Respectfully yours,
W. F. COWAN.

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*"A frost, a nipping frost."*

After a long spell of extremely spring like weather—so much so, indeed, that almost all our citizens have sowed and planted their early seeds and garden vegetables, the weather on Tuesday last took a sudden change, and has been quite cold ever since. Indeed we fear "it is a case" with many of the more tender garden vegetables, and as for peaches and plums, they are all dead enough. We took a peep the other day into the garden of a neighbor, who is a crack gardener, and his sugar peas, beets, radishes, &c., looked most melancholly.

But we fear the most extensive damage done has been to the wheat crops. In many fields, the wheat is over knee high, and just in that state to be easily injured by frost. We never saw fields of wheat look more promising, than some we saw ten days ago in the vicinity of Charlotte, and in Providence settlement; and we understand the prospect was equally flattering throughout this whole region of country. We hope the injury by the recent cold weather has not been so extensive as is feared by some farmers with whom we have conversed on the subject.

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The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says Mr. Calhoun has not yet declined the mission to England, tendered him by Mr. POLK, and that he will probably yet accept it. We wish he would, but have no idea he will.

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The Duel which was on the tapis a few weeks since, between Gen. Sanford and Col. Kenan, of Millegeville, Ga., did not take place, as the difficulty was amicably arranged.

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## EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Polk has nominated Gen. Robt. Armstrong, of Tenn., as Consul at Liverpool; his brother, Wm. H. Polk, Charge d'Affairs at Naples; Gen. Davis of Pa., Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, of Mass., resident Commissioner in China; all which appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

It is said that the President does not intend at this time, to make any removals, unless it be such as the public interests imperiously demand, nor to make any appointments, only to fill existing vacancies. He will take time during the recess of Congress to examine the whole machinery of government, and then prune where pruning seems to be needed. This is right.

In addition to the above nominations, the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th says the President has nominated the Hon. Benj. F. Butler, as U. S. District Attorney for New York, in place of Mr. Hoffman whose term has expired; the Hon. Wm. Parmenter, as Navy Agent at Boston; Elijah F. Purdy, surveyor of the port of New York, and P. M. Wetmore Navy Agent do; B. G. Shields, of Ala., Charge d'Affairs at Venezuela, and Mr. Jewett, of Maine, Charge d'Affairs to Peru; all which have been confirmed, we presume, ere this.

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## SENATOR HAYWOOD.

It is said at Washington, that the credit of passing the annexation Resolutions through the Senate, belongs peculiarly to Senator HAYWOOD, of this State. The letter writers, some of them say so, and we understand Col. Benton openly declares that to Mr. H. belongs the glory of that glorious triumph. We understand that Mr. H, discovering that the Joint Resolution from the House could not pass the Senate, went to work and himself drew the amendment offered by Mr. Walker, and then by zealous private entreaties to Senators effected a compromise of feeling which secured the triumphant passage of the Resolutions. The friends of annexation in N. Carolina now have additional cause to feel proud of our able Senator, and they will from their hearts thank him for his patriotic labors. And we prophecy, that ere the end of his Senatorial term arrives, Mr. HAYWOOD will rank among the first men in the Senate, for industrious habits, talents, and a stern devotion to the interests of his State and the whole country. He is fitted to be a leader among great men—his talents will make him such.

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## GEN. SAUNDERS.

A good deal of surprize has been expressed by men of all parties in this State, that Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS did not receive a post in Mr. Polk's Cabinet. This surprize was augmented, we have no doubt, by the confident tone assumed by the Washington manufacturers of "rumor," previous to Mr. Polk's arrival in Washington, that Gen. S. was to be made Postmaster-General. Our people, of all parties, seem to reason in this way:—Mr. POLK owes his nomination and consequently his election, to the firmness and sagacious management of Gen. SAUNDERS in the Baltimore Convention; and, after securing his nomination, Gen. S. labored as constantly and as zealously to promote Mr. Polk's election as did any man in the Union, and he has talents and business habits that qualify him to adorn any office in the Cabinet. Why, then, was he left out? Some say, because he was suspected of being friendly to Mr. Calhoun, and that no man suspected of such a leaning in his affections, can get office under POLK. We think those who reason thus, are mistaken. We have no idea that Mr. Polk will be governed in his administration by any such unworthy promptings. We presume he had good reasons for not tendering Gen. S. a Cabinet appointment, and that we shall soon see our friend rewarded with an office equally honorable, and more acceptable to him. We think Mr. Polk owes Gen. SAUNDERS as heavy a debt of gratitude as he owes to any other man in the Union.

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## DECIDEDLY GOOD.

We understand office-seekers return from Washington these days in no very pleasant mood. POLK nor any of his Cabinet will suffer themselves to be importuned for office, by office-seekers in person. This, we are sure, will please everybody but office-beggers. We understand the President, whenever he considers himself surrounded by a gang of these hungry curs, at once forestalls them by saying, that he has been much gratified since his arrival in Washington, by finding that none of his democratic friends have annoyed him by begging him for office; and he supposes it will be as gratifying to his friends to hear this news. The papers say that immediately there is a general sloping of the persons present. Mr. POLK has also caused a semi official announcement to be published in the Washington papers, to the effect, that he will give office to no one who haunts him at Washington; that applicants for office must submit their claims to the proper Department, and after due investigation, and the occurrence of a vacancy, they will be notified of his decision by mail at their homes. This is right; and makes us feel still prouder of the People's President.

It is said, too, that the new Post master-General has rather a blunt way of getting rid of office beggers. When any one approaches him for office, he inquires politely what they want. The answer may be a clerkship in the Department, with a recapitulation of the applicant's great claims upon the administration. Old Cave will reply—"Has any of the clerks died, or resigned, or been removed—is there any vacancy to fill"? Not that I know of, says the applicants. "Then you'd better go to your home, if you have any; and when there is a vacancy, you may probably hear from me." The applicant bolts without delay.

We again say, that we are delighted at this course of the new administration; for if the disgraceful scramble for office at Washington, which occurs at the incoming of every new administration, is not broken up, it will break up the government. A man who will neglect his business at home, and spend weeks and months in begging office at Washington, as a general rule, is not the safest man to trust with the business of a public office.

## SENATE COMMITTEES.

The following list of Standing Committees for the U. S. Senate, was announced by Mr. Vice President DALLAS on the 10th instant. We consider them all well constructed, and feel proud to see Senator HAYWOOD placed at the head of the third Committee in importance in the Senate. None who know him, can doubt that he will do distinguished honor to the important office, to his native State, and to the whole country. It is understood that the post of chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (the most important in the list,) was tendered to Gen. CASS, of Michigan; but he declined it in favor of Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio.

*Foregin Relations.*—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Cass, Archer, Atherton, Huger.

*Finance.*—Mr. Woodbury, chairman; Messrs. McDuffie, Benton, Evans, Phelps.

*Commerce.*—Mr. Haywood, chairman; Messrs. Dix, Huntington, Johnson, Sevier.

*Manufactures.*—Mr. Dickinson, chairman; Messrs. Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, Speight.

*Agriculture.*—Mr. Sturgeon, chairman; Messrs. Semple, Upham, Bates, Barrow.

*Military affairs.*—Mr. Benton, chairman, Messrs. Hannegan, Crittenden, Dix, Phelps.

*Militia.*—Mr. Atchison, chairman, Messrs. Semple, Barrow, Fairfield, Corwin.

*Naval affairs.*—Mr. Fairfield, chairman, Messrs. Colquitt, McDuffie, John M. Clayton, Dickinson.

*Public Lands.*—Mr. Breese, chairman, Messrs. Speight, Ashley, Woodbridge, Jarnagin.

*Private Land Claims.*—Mr. Hannegan, chairman, Messrs. Semple, Johnson, Dayton, Thomas Clayton.

*Indian Affairs.*—Mr. Sevier, chairman, Messrs. Bagby, Phelps Morehead, Atchison.

*Claims.*—Mr. Bagby, chairman, Messrs. Mangum, John M. Clayton, Semple, Dickinson.

*Revolutionary Claims.*—Mr. Semple, chairman; Messrs. Jarnagin, Greene, Hannegan, Colquitt.

*Judiciary.*—Mr. Ashley, chairman; Messrs. Huger, Webster, Berrien, Breese.

*Post Office and Post Roads.*—Mr. Niles, chairman; Messrs. Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple, Johnson, La.

*Roads and Canals.*—Mr. Atherton, chairman; Messrs. Lewis, Corwin, Sturgeon, Woodbridge.

*Pensions.*—Mr. Dix, chairman; Messrs. Bates, Miller, Ashley, Atchison.

*District of Columbia.*—Mr. Colquitt, chairman; Messrs. Sevier, Johnson, Md., Miller, Woodbury.

*Patents and Patent Office.*—Mr. Woodbridge, chairman; Messrs. Hannegan, Sturgeon, Speight, Lewis.

*Retrenchment.*—Mr. Lewis, chairman; Messrs. Morehead, Atherton, Dayton, Dickinson.

*Territories.*—Mr. Bagby, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Lewis, Evans, John M. Clayton.

*Public Buildings*—Mr. Dayton, chairman; Messrs. Simmons, Bates.

*To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.*—Mr. Niles, chairman; Messrs. Breese, Corwin.

*Printing.*—Mr. Atherton, chairman; Messrs. Simmons, Semple.

*Engrossed Bills.*—Mr. Speight, chairman; Messrs. Greene, Jarnagin.

## DEVICES *of the* ENEMY.

It is amusing to see how the federal preses and letter writers are laboring to manufacture and disseminate in the Democracy, feelings and expressions of dissatisfaction with Mr. Polk, on account of his inaugural and the composition of his Cabinet. At the north these presses and letter writers say the Democracy are very mad, because Mr. Polk, in selecting his Cabinet Ministers, has overlooked all the trusted friends of Mr. Van Buren, and on account of his anti protective views as laid down in his inaugural. At the South, they say Mr. Calhoun and his friends have been carefully excluded from the Cabinet, and Mr. Polk having come out for protection in his inaugural, the Southern Democracy are terribly indignant. Again, they say that the Kentucky and Western Democracy are perfectly furious, because Col. Wm. O. Butler of Ky., was not made Secretary of War, as Polk had tacitly promised it to him by inviting him to accompany him to Washington. This is the way whiggery is at present engaged in furnishing food for discontents in our ranks. Poor fellows! they had as well save their labor.

As to the members of the Cabinet, we think we may venture to put down Messrs. Bancroft, Marcy and Mayson, as first preferring Van Buren before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Walker, we think was for Calhoun; Cave Johnston for Col. Johnson, and Mr. Buchanan for Cass, or Col. Johnson. All, however, went for Polk all hollow.

*Incendiaries at Work.*—Every southern paper we open, has an account of a recent fire in some southern town or village—all said to be the work of an incendiary. In Columbia, S. C., and Charleston, every day there has been for a month past attempts made to fire those towns, which have resulted in some instances, in very serious loss. From the facts stated, there can be no doubt that there are gangs of incendiaries at work, (probably sent on by the northern abolitionists, those christian philanthropists,) to destroy southern property and towns. We hope they may be caught and punished.

## RELATIONS *with* MEXICO.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, has written a letter to our government, denouncing the act annexing Texas to the Union, as "an act of aggression the most unjust that modern history records, being," as he alledges, "the spoliation of a friendly nation of a valuable portion of its territory." This is ridiculous Texas a part of Mexican territory! It never was such at any time. The Minister then enters his protest against the measure and demands his passports, to go home.

We understand that Mr. Buchanan's reply to the furious letter of the Mexican Minister was ably drawn and in the proper spirit. Almonte says, too, that as soon as the news of annexation reaches Mexico, she will forthwith declare war against the United States, and issue letters of marque and reprisal. This will scare nobody.

☞The City government and people generally of Charleston, have been making preparations to give Mr. CALHOUN a splendid entertainment, on his arrival there as he goes home from Washington. South Carolinians may well be proud of their great and good fellow-citizen.

☞The Cotton market is about *in statu quo*.—The Charleston prices are from 4¼ to 6½. Camden, 4 to 6 1-8. New Orleans 6 to 6¼. Columbia, 3 to 5 cents.

## THE LATE CONGRESS.

The following is a list of all the *public* acts and resolutions passed by the last Congress, as compiled by the *National Intelligencer:*

An act to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

To reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post Office Department.

Relating to revenue cutters and steamers.

To provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys into the navy service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen."

To authorize a relocation of land warrants numbers three, four, and five, granted by Congress to General Lafayette.

Restricting the grant of pensions in certain cases.

To authorize the South Carolina Railroad Company to import certain pipes and machinery free of duty.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to fix the value of certain moneys of account in computations at the custom-houses."

A resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1845."

For distributing the work on the Exploring Expedition.

An Act making apropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1845, and ending on the 13th day of June, 1846.

For the relief of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending June 30, 1846.

For the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department forthe year ending the 30th June, 1846.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1846.

Making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846.

Supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union, and for other purposes.

Supplementary to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th June, 1846.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1846.

Providing payment for certain military services in Florida.

To establish certain post routes.

Making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1846.

To establish a uniform time for holding elections for eletors of President and Vice President in all the States in the Union.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th June, 1846, and for other purposes.

Joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States.

Authorizing the Postmaster General of the United States to contract with railroad companies in certain cases, without advertising for proposals therefor.

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any States shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to retain certain moneys to which such State is entitled, for the purpose therein named.

To fix the time when the act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuce of the franking privilege, and for the provention of frauds on the revenue of the Post Office Department, passed at this session, shall go into effect.

*Slavery in Mississippi.*—Some of the papers have been asserting that the law passed a year or two since, in relation to introduction of slaves into Mississippi, forbade even emigrants from carrying slaves there. This is a mistake. The Secretary of State of that State, has just published a letter on the subject, in which he says—"the Constitution fully guarantees the bringing of slaves into the State by emigrants, and has prohibited the legislature from ever restraining such liberty."

The Pennsylvania legislature, now in session, was to have elected a successer to Mr. Buchanan on the 15th instant. In one House alone, *thirty-eight* candidates had been put in nomination We wish we could have the pleasure of announcing the election of the Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL. He would be a fit successor of old Buck in the Senate.

*A Pattern County.*—A Florida paper says, that Washington county in that State, with an industrious population of 1,200 souls, has neither a physician, lawyer, judge, courthouse, nor store or other place where ardent spirits is sold, no jail, and, consequently, pays but a trifle of taxes for territorial purposes. We guess no other County in the Union can say the same.

*Daring Murder.*—The Lexington (Ky.) Enquier of the 8th, says that Clifton R. Thompson, Esq., of that place was shot dead in the Courthouse at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the Wednesday previous, by his brother-in-law, Henry Daniel, while making a speech to the court, abusive of Daniel.—The murderer was arrested and committed to prison.

It is said a Yankee out north, is making a clock to run four years, to be presented to the next President of the United States so that he may know when his time is out. The next thing, we suppose, will be a clock to run for a life time, so that a body can know when they're dead.

*Governor's Council.*—The following members of the Council were present at the meeting on Wednesday last: Richard O. Britton, of Bertie; James W. Howard, of Jones; Wilkie Perry, of Franklin; N. M. Roane, of Caswell; Josiah Cowles, of Surry; and James Lowry, of Buncombe. The following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Literary Fund; Charles Manly of Raleigh; David W. Stone, of Raleigh; and R. L. Myers, of Washington. Cadwallader Jones, Sen. of Hillsborough, and Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick, were appointed Members of the Internal Improvement Board.

*The Missing Packets.*—All hopes of again seeing the packets United States and England seem now to be abandoned by the public. The United States has been 104 days at sea, and the England 100; periods of unparalleled length for packets to be absent.—[*N. Y. Sun.*

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a number of the citizens of Mecklenburg assembled in the Court-house in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 15th inst. On motion of Jos. W. Hampton, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. WM. DAVIDSON, as Chairman, and Dr. C. J. FOX, Secretary.

Jos. H. Wilson, Esq., then rose and addressed the assembly a short time, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, and concluded by offering the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we view the proposed project of continuing the Branch Rail Road from Camden to Charlotte, as an enterprize of vast and incalculable importance, not only to the people of Mecklenburg county, but also to the whole of Western North Carolina

*Resolved*, That, viewing the importance of the enterprize, we deem it advisable to have a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, to be held on Tuesday of our April Court; and we also suggest to the citizens of the adjoining Counties, who feel an interest in the completion of the work, to hold similar meetings as soon as practicable, and co-operate with us in our labors.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Committee, to consist of Maj. B. Morrow. F. H. Maxwell, Richard Peoples, Thomas I. Grier, Jos. F. Gillespie, A. B. Davidson, Thomas M. Kerns, Col. John E. Stitt, Col. J. W. Potts, C. B. McGinnis, Capt. J. Walker, Thomas L. Hutchison, M. W. Alexander, and Braly Oates, Esqrs., whose duty it shall be to issue notices for our April meeting.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Corresponding Committee of ten persons, to invite such gentlemen of Charleston, and elsewhere, as may feel an interest in the accomplishment of this enterprize, to attend our April meeting and interchange views with us on the subject, and also to correspond with the friends of the road in other Counties, and urge them to act in concert with us.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this Town, with a request to the other papers in Western North Carolina, and the Charleston *Mercury* and *Courier* to copy the same.

W. DAVIDSON, Chair'n.

C. J. Fox, Secretary.

[In obedience to the 4th Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Committee of Correspondence: James W. Osborne, Jos. H. Wilson, Jos. W. Hampton, G. W. Caldwell, James H. Orr, W. W. Elms, Wm. J. Alexander, Henry B. Williams, W. F. Davidson, R. C. Carson.]

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln County was held at Costner's Election ground, on the 22d of February, 1845.

On motion of H. A. Lowrance, Esq., Dr. C. L. HUNTER was called to the chair, and JAMES FERGUSON appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chair, the following persons were appointed a Committee to draft appropriate resolutions, viz: Col. Sam'l. N. Stowe, H. A. Lowrance, Andrew B. Cox, John Webster J. Plunk, James M. Hanna, and J. N. Friday. The Committee, after retiring for a short length of time, reported the following resolutions.

*Resolved*, That as Freemen, living under a Republican form of Government, we acknowledge the justice of its principles, and are willing to submit to the will of a majority in all cases consistent with the Constitution of the State; but when its principles are evaded, and its provisions denied to us, we feel bound to contend for our rights, and will never agree to surrender them.

*Resolved*. That we view the course of the majority in the House of Commons of the last Legislature, with regard to the removal of the seat of Justice to the centre of the county, as contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and a denial of the fundamental principles of our government.

*Resolved*, That we have good reason to complain of the partial legislation in the House of Commons, by rejecting the bill proposing to change the location of the Court-House in this County, and passing a similar bill for the County of Wayne, provided a majority of the people would sanction the measure.

*Resolved*, That it is our duty to continue to ask for a redress of our grievances, and to urge our claims for the removal of the Court House to the centre of the county.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Justices of the county should be sustained in refusing to build a new Court-House until the local question is finally adjusted.

On motion of Col. Stowe, the foregoing resolutions were requested to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Lincoln Courier, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and North Carolina Standard.

C. L. HUNTER, Chair'n.

JAMES FERGUSON, Secretary.

## MORE COUNTERFEIT GOLD.

Besides the imitation half eagles which we mentioned some weeks ago, and which have not only been palmed off here, but in other counties, we saw a few days ago, a counterfeit quarter eagle which, like the others was calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, but, like them, was materially deficient in weight, when compared with a genuine coin. The one we saw had the small letter O under the eagle, purporting that it was coined at the New Orleans Branch Mint. We caution our readers against the imposture. Let them take no such coin without careful examination, or at all from a suspicious person. Cannot some means be adopted to discover the location of the Mint?

The Northern papers mention a still more dangerous counterfeit, viz: a sovereign, with the head of George IV, and date 1824, of full weight, but worth only $4 26, whilst the genuine coin is worth $4 83 to $4 86. The balance of the weight is made up of silver and copper. The loss to the holder, and gain to the counterfeiter, is 57 to 60 cents, on each coin, or 13 to 14 per cent.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

*Acquisition of the Californias.*—Mr. Archer introduced into the Senate a resolution, requesting the President to order negotiations with Mexico for the adjustment and safe arrangement of the boundary line between Mexico and Texas, and of all such matters as the existing relations between the U. States and Mexico may require. The ulterior purpose of this movement which is to be renewed in secret session, is alledged to secure the acquisition of the Californias, by treaty, the equivalent being the surrender of the American claims on the government of Mexico. Nothing of this appears on the face of the resolution.

## MR. CALHOUN.

This distinguished gentleman reached Richmond in yesterday's cars He dined with some of his friends at the Exchange Hotel, and spent the evening with one of his acquaintances. He leaves the city to day in the mid-day cars for his home in South Carolina.

We were happy to see Mr. Calhoun in better health, with excellent spirits, and blessed with great equanimity of temper—and retiring with the most courteous feeling towards Mr. Polk and his administration. We rejoice to have met at the same table with Gen. Lamar, the Ex-President of Texas, who is on his way to that Republic—with the kindliest feelings towards the annexation of Texas. We can entertain little doubt, that Texas will come into the Union under the Resolution of the House of Representatives, and thus the Pandora's box will be closed forever.

We understand that Mr. Almonte's letter demanding his passports, had been received by our Government, and that probably the first letter which Mr. Buchanan had written, as Secretary of State, was in rebly to Mr. Almonte—and that this letter does great credit to him in the new honors which he wears.—*Richmond Enquirer, March* 13.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Mr. Calhoun left Washington this morning for his residence in South Carolina. He remained in the State Department till Monday, by the request of Mr. Buchanan, to complete some matters of business which were nearly finished, and which it was comparatively easy for him to do, because familiar with their details, but which would have occasioned his successor much time and labor to have arrived at the same point of familiarity. His parting with the President, we understand, was most cordial and gratifying, alike creditable to the feelings and frankness of both. Most, if not all, the Heads of Departments waited on him at his lodgings, and took leave of him in the same frank and kind spirit.

Mr. Cralle, his late chief Clerk, and family, departed at the same time, for his home in Virginia. Mr. Cralle resigned his situation of Chief Clerk, deeming it nothing more than respectful and right, that Mr. Buchanan should be left free to choose some more intimate friend to occupy those close and confidential official relations with him.—*Constitution.*

## CLIQUES DISAPPOINTED.

The Government glides on smoothly notwithstandidg there are some grumblers to be found, as they are always to be found, in various sections. But they are few and far between, and all the intervening millions are pleased with the course taken by the new Executive.

Every section or branch of the Republican party no doubt indulged the hope that it would have a prevailing influence with the President. The Northern wing supposed they "had" him—the Western wing were quite "sure of him"—the Southern wing too relied upon a monopoly of him—but lo! it turns out that he is his own man, and that he pays no special regard to any particular locality or faction. He recognises no difference, and makes no distinction in the party. He is the impartial President of the whole party and of the whole country; and while the peculiar friends in all the aspirants for '48 are certainly disappointed, and slightly chagrined, yet they find consolation in the discovery that this chagrin and disappointment prevails universally among all the mere intriguing politicians, while the people are generally rejoicing in its existence, and applauding the man who had the boldness to produce it. Certainly no President, so far, ever evinced more skill and firmness in the management of the factions, than Mr. Polk.

Some of the friends of the last administration likewise feel disappointed—but notus. They hoped Mr. Polk would renew all Mr. Tyler's nominations that had not been acted on by the Senate—but we did not. We knew the most powerful clique in America had decreed that *none* of them should be revived, and further, that all those in should go out. We are satisfied with the result. We are content to see a fair proportion of the nominations renewed

*Madisonian*

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term*, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B. Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

William E. Gill *vs.* George W. Gill, and others.

*In Equity, Lancaster Dist. S. C.*

Partition—Estate of Lewis Gill deceased.

BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will sell at Lancaster C. H. on the 1st Monday, the 7th day of April next, the following real Estate belonging to Lewis Gill, deceased.

### THAT VALUABLE PUBLIC HOUSE

in the Village of Lancaster known as the GLOBE HOTEL, AND STORE HOUSE adjoining, fronting the Court House, and bounded north by lot of Minor Clinton, East by White street, and south by Dunlap street. Upon this Lot is situated the necessary improvements for a public House, and the whole premises are in good repair.

ALSO; ONE SQUARE OF LAND

in the rear of the Hotel, bounded North by Meeting street, West by White street, South by Dunlap street, and East by Market street.

ALSO; ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing 200 Acres, more or less, on both sides of Cane Creek, bounded by lands of James P. Crockett, D. H. Cantzon, Jos. A. Cunningham and Dixon Barnes.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT,

containing 170 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Barnes, J. M. Crockett and Estate of Isaac Stewart.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND,

on the waters of Bear Creek, containing 125 Acres more or less, bounded by Lands of Mrs. McDow, A. Mayer, and others. This is all woodland, and near the village, and in the Gold region

*Terms*—a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years in equal annual Instalments, (except costs of partition which will be cash.) The purchaser giving bond and good security, with interest, and a mortgage.

JAS. H. WITHERSPOON. C. E. L. D.

Com'rs. Office, Mar. 10, 1845. 201-ts

Printers fee $7

## Ecclesiastical Notice.

THE Presbytery of Concord will meet at Sharon Church, Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday the 26th day of March, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN FRONTIS, Stated Clerk.


## TO THE PHYSICIANS OF WESTERN N. CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: Having established the DRUG and APOTHECARY BUSINESS on an extensive and permanent scale in this place, I would respectfully solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer inducements that will not fail to secure it.

The facilities afforded by this place for forwarding goods of any kind is unequalled among us, and the reputation it sustains as the cheapest mart in the west, is sufficient inducement that a trial of the market in your line, should be made.

I have on hand, and shall continue to keep a large and well selected assortment of MEDICINE, INSTRUMENTS and SHOP FURNITURE, etc, which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

Respectfully,

J. H. ENNISS, Druggist.

*Salisbury, March* 8, 1545. 200 2w

## Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col. A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 s

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.

March 7, 1845 99 s

## Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.

R. G. ALLISON.

March 7, 1845 96-3tac.

## Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th of February last, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, with a blaze face, her left hind leg white about half way to the knee. I will give a liberal reward to any one who will take up said mare and deliver her to me, or give me any information so I can get her. Information lodged at Cowan's Ford, Mecklenburg County, N. C., will be attended to.

H. BLAKELY.

March 1, 1845. 99 3w*

## Ranaway,

ON the 21st November last, from James Wallace, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM SYDNEY McLEAN. And from R. L. De Armond, in July, 1844, an indented apprentice, (a mulatto,) by the name of JACK HARRIS.—The subscribers, their owners, will give a reward of five cents each for the apprehension of said boys; and they forbid any person employing or harboring them, at the peril of the law.

R. L. DE ARMOND,

JAMES WALLACE, Jr.

Feb. 23, 1845. 99-3w

## CHARLOTTE Female Academy.

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.

Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

## State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY;

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term*, 1845.

D. A. Covington & Jas. J. Gathings, Adm'rs. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd. VS. Julius Holly. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

HUGH STEWART, C. C. C.

January, 1845. 95-6w

## BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92-1y.

## IKARD'S HOTEL, NEWTON,

CATAWBA CO., N. C.

BY JACOB IKARD.

February 7, 1845. 93-

## Agricultural.

We copy the following from an article headed "Farming in North Carolina," in the American Agriculturist.

*Manuring and Ditching.*—The application of compost manure, formed on the ground to be cultivated, by a mixture of swamp muck, stable manure, sod from the woodland, and about two bushels of lime to the acre, with attention to hill side ditching, has enabled me to raise from 36 to 40 bushels of Indian corn on land before too poor for any crop. In another experiment the success has far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine; this was on a flat piece of land, covered most of the year with water, and with a heavy growth of bamboo, [briars] where it was dry enough, with weeds. iron wood, and other noxious shrubs and plants. This was cleared up, and ditched about five feet deep; at the bottom of the ditch, the hard pan of blue or white clay was perforated with an augur, or occasionally cut thro' with the spade; rocks [stones] were put in the bottom, and carefully covered with split timber and then the ditches filled up. They were entirely dry when finished, but shortly after they were compleed there was a fall of rain, when the ditches began to discharge a considerable quantity of water, and have ever since made good running streams. The ground has become light, loose, and friable, and has yielded about 75 bushels, 15 barrels of corn, to the acre.—For the labor in cutting the ditches I have been more than remunerated in the quantity of muck (or more properly speaking, clay) furnished for compost beds, with which the poor hill sides have been manured. When dug up, this clay was extremely hard, forming the pan on which the water had rested and was not unlike brick when taken from the mould. In four loads of this clay I alternately added one load of good manure, until the compost reached from 50 to 100 loads. This was done in summer, or early in the fall, and suffered to remain in the heap until spring, when it was applied to corn land. May not the fertilizing quality of this compost have arisen from the entire dis integration of the clay by the frost? And was not its capacity to collect and retain ammonia increased as the affinity was broken up?

I am a great advocate of atmospheric manure, and have come to the conclusion, that atmosphere is the matrix of all manure; and that no other manure is valuable only as it is auxiliary to the atmosphere.—This may at first view appear to be a startling and dangerous doctrine; it would most certainly be so, if carried to the extent that Jethro Tull did, that is, that all other manures were to be excluded. I am in favor of giving every aid to atmosphere in our power, by all alkalies, composts, and such fixed salts as will impart to the earth the greatest possible capacity to drink in and retain the gasses best suited to its support.

In the compost beds referred to, there were a few bushels of ashes put in with the swamp erthu, but so mixed as not to come in contact with the stable manure—the object was for the ashes to exert their full influence on the muck. They would not have been injurious to the stable manure, for I find that in my cow yard it is beneficial to throw a few bushels of wood ashes over the litter occasionally, to fix the salts contained in the urine, and tail manure. Thirty wagon loads of rich swamp mud, put up in heaps in the fall, with the addition of two bushels of caustic lime, is found to be valuable for the reclamation of a sandy land resting on a clay subsoil. The latter description of compost was applied to sandy land, too far from my house to add any stable manure, and with extraordinary effect, producing about the same result that the first mentioned compost did on the clay land, viz., 36 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre where the land had been worn out.

In connection with this subject, hill-side ditching must not be disregarded. It is perhaps more important to us, than in your climate. The heavy rains of summer have done great injury to the soil of the southern States, by working off the most valuable of the hills, and draining the bottom land; this is effectually guarded against by laying off the land judiciously, and ditching. It has the effect of protecting both the upland and bottom, by preventing the flow of water during hard rains on the latter, and the washing or wasting of the former.

Sir John Sinclair has, by his perseverance in the cause of agriculture, done more for this country than half the politicians and military men of his age. One great secret of his success is, his attention to draining the land well, and then protecting it by hill-side ditches, or what he calls water-furrows, carrying all the excess of water into his ditches and ponds.

In the second volume of Mr. Ruffin's valuable work on agriculture, the Farmers' Register, I find that the application of leached ashes with half its quantity of plaster of Paris, has had a fine effect when put in the corn hill.—Can you inform me whether a mixture of carbonate of lime and leached ashes would not be equally salutary? As a manure I should think it preferable; but, as a food for the plant, or what is properly termed alimentary manure, it may not be equal to the plaster (a). The slovenly practice of manuring in the hill, ought never to be resorted to by any farmer who has a regard for his estate and reputation; it seems to me too much of the miser and usurer. (b)

*Lye, Urine, Ashes, Plaster.*—Wood ashes when protected from rain, and wet occasionally with urine from chamber vessels is of immense value. I made an experiment on a piece of ground under some apple trees, which was covered with moss, produced no doubt by the sterility of the soil and a redundancy of acid. Equal parts of lye from wood ashes and chamber lye were added together, diluted with water (about two gallons of water to one of this mixture), and applied by a watering pot to the soil say six gallons to a rod square. In two or three days the moss was destroed, and a very luxuriant crop of white clover and blue grass succeeded it. On another grass plot in my yard, an application of wood ashes not saturated with chamber lye was made; by the side of this an equal quantity of plaster of Paris was put on an equal sized plot; the piece manured with ashes was decidedly the best. This trial, and some others with lime, have depreciated plaster in my estimation; my settled conviction is, that the same sum expended in lime or ashes is more efficient than in plaster. (c)

*Lime.*—I have been purchasing lime, and hauling it about 27 miles. It has amply compensated me for the cost, say 15 cents per bushel, and the price of hauling. Being now in the decline of life, and having spent most of my time in other vocations, I feel that I must be permitted to indulge in some hobby; I find none so innocent and attractive as my new profession of Agriculture. I may be led into error and extravagance in some of my experiments; but if they have the effect of promoting the cause of agriculture, I shall be compensated for my labor and expense.

A. M. BURTON.

Beatty's Ford, Dec. 25, 1844.

(a) Whether lime or plaster would be most beneficial, must depend on the nature of the soil, and the crop to be raised from it.

(b) Spreading the manure broad cast should be generally followed; in addition to this, it is considered good practice to manure lightly in the hill, to give the crop a start and again on the hill around the plant, just before it commences fruiting. One must be guided by circumstances somewhat in these matters.

(c) We think our correspondent should make other trials before condemning plaster, as local causes may have caused its inefficiency. If sown in dry weather, its effects will not become apparent in some time; if in wet weather, almost immediately. It is found that an ordinary crop of these grasses usually contains from 1 1-2 to 2 cwt. of this salt per acre. To such crops the application of plaster must be beneficial. To other crops, such as peas, beans, wheat, oats, barley, it is of little service; because, upon analysis, scarce a trace of plaster can be found in them. Perhaps the soil where Mr. Burton applied the plaster to the grass was exhausted of its potash; if so, it would be of no material benefit to the grass. See this explained, page 225 of our last volume.

### CORN.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to offer to your consideration the result of an experiment made during the present year, to ascertain the advantages of planting corn more closely than has generally been practised; and the number of stalks which should be left in each hill at the different distances at which it is planted. The experiment was made on ground which had been cleared in 1810. In its natural state it was as rich as the best Kentucky lands, and its fertility had been preserved by a due proportion of grass crops, but it had no manure. In the spring of the year 1841 the field was sowed with red clover, among growing wheat. In 1842 and 1843 the clover was pastured, and late in the fall the ground was well turned over, by a well constructed plough. Early in April, of the present year, the ground was again ploughed, harrowed, and laid off and planted on the 12th of that month. On one side of the field, intended for hemp, I caused four acres to be laid off, in an oblong square, as follows: First, the long way exactly three and a half feet; and then at right angles, one acre four feet; one acre three and a half feet; one acre three feet; and one acre two and a half feet. In due time I thinned the three stalks in a hill, and the fourth to two stalks in a hill. Supposing the hills each to have the number intended, the number of stalks on each acre would have been as follows:

| | Stalks. |
|---|---|
| 1, acre 3½ by 4 feet, | 9,335 |
| 2, acre 3½ by 3½ feet, | 10,668 |
| 3, acre 3½ by 3 feet, | 12,447 |
| 4, acre 3½ by 2½ feet, | 9,956 |

The season up to the 21 of July was tolerably favorable, though there was too much rain for a first-rate crop of corn. For two weeks succeeding no rain fell. During this period the atmosphere was dry and windy. As the corn was generally getting into silk when this drought commenced, and as this is the period when corn requires much rain to make it *ear well*, it suffered very much. Although light rains again fell from the middle of July to the last of that month they came too late to be materially beneficial to early planted corn. The consequence was, that scarcely a stalk produced more than one ear, and even that one of diminished size. I am fully persuaded that the dry weather, in the first half of July, diminished the crop at least fifty per cent. The crop was also somewhat diminished by great numbers of crows opening and picking off the grains at the small end of the ear, when in the milk state. The corn was gathered, and each acre separately measured, about the first of November, when perfectly dry, and the quantity produced was as follows: The first acre 68 bushels, second acre 69 bushels, third acre 69 buspels, and fourth acre 77½ bushels. The ground throughout lays equally well, and was of the same quality, but the first acre was rather the most injured by the crows.

It will be seen that the acre, planted three and a half by four feet, produced nearly as well (perhaps quite, making a due allowance for the greater injury received,) as the two next acres. That the acre having 12,447 stalks produced only the same number of bushels as that having 10,668. And that the acre having two stalks to the hill, and 9,956 in the whole, produced eight and a half bushels more than either of the others.

From this experiment it would seem that, in ground of the *best quality*, where *three stalks* are intended to be left in a hill, the distance each way should not be less than three and a half feet; and, that, where it is intended to plant more closely, not more than *two stalks* should be left in a hill. The acre planted three and a half by two and a half feet produced decidedly the best, but it was two close one way to be plouged conveniently. Thus planted there were eight and three quarters square feet to each hill. This, I am of opinion, would be the better way to plant, where it is intended to leave two stalks in a hill, as the distance each way would be more convenient for ploughing, and the number of stalks per acre would be but slightly diminished.

As our corn crops are effected by so many contingencies, a single experiment is not very conclusive in favor of any particular theory, I intend, if I am spared, to repeat my experiment next year on the same ground, except that I will lay off the ground the long way three feet, and in the other direction four, three and a half, and three feet, thinning the two first to three stalks, and the third to two stalks in a hill.

On the day after planting the above experimental crop, I planted some twelve or fifteen acres of corn on ground which had been cleared and cultivated some twenty-five years before I came into possession of the plantation on which I now reside—1812. This land had been considerably reduced by a long succession of corn crops, but as it lay well I found no difficulty in renovating it by grassing and manuring. For the three or four years preceding the present it was cultivated in hemp. Early in April it was ploughed and harrowed, which left it in a finely pulverized state. It was laid off by a small plough exactly three and a half feet each way, planted on the 13th of April, and in due time thinned out to three stalks in the hill. It was cultivated by ploughing both ways with the common shovel plough and once hoed, so as to leave the hills perfectly clean. This corn was effected by the drought in July in the same manner as related, in relation to the four acres described above.

I caused one acre to be pulled and measured when perfectly dry, through the central part of the field, where it had not been injured by crows or squirrels, and the yield was seventy-seven bushels. In both cases, I planted the same kind of corn, a medium between the white flint and gourdseed. This corn is not so productive as the larger kinds, but better for bread.

I have mentioned the product of the last mentioned acre, not because of its extraordinary character—for it falls greatly short of the great crops of Bryant and Young, of Jessamine county—but to show that land cleared nearly sixty years, and which had been reduced by twenty or twenty-five successive crops of corn, can be easily renovated so as to produce seventy-seven bushels per acre, in quite an unfavorable season. I will only add, that although I did not measure the balance of the field, I am satisfied, from the number of waggon loads, that the whole would average fully seventy-seven bushels per acre.

Yours, truly. A. BEATTY.

Prospect Hill, Dec. 7, 1844.


# DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

# NEW CONCERN.

## LEROY SPRINGS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

## BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.

Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--F

# Five Dollars Reward.

## LOST, OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, between the 13th and 16th of February, 1845, the following notes, to wit: One note on W. T. Lemmons, due August, 1844, for $11, payable to David C. & James M. Purvines; one note for $8 and 41 cents, due in November, 1844; one note on Milas M. Lemmons for about $3 and 50 cents; one on R. H. Weddington & Margaret Hart for $18 and 65 cents, due in April, 1844; one note on A. Hall for $30 and 90 cents, due February, 1844, two notes on James Hall; one note on W. C. Morton for $5 and 67 cents; one note on J. S. Black for $7, due in 1841; one note on John C. Sauceman for $21, due in the fall of 1843, with a credit of $16 in August, 1844; one note on D. A. Pennick, $561 due in the fall of 1843; two notes on Hugh & Eli Stewart, one for $190 with a credit of $103 payable to John Flow; one note payable to Hugh Wilson for $17, due in 1842; one note on John Ford for $9 67 cents, due in Feb., 1844; three notes on Samuel Woodall; one note on Samuel Woodall & A. Dulin for $15, due 1838; one note on John C. Dennis for $1 90 cents; together with various other notes and constable receipts. I forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, and will give the above reward for the recovery of the pocket book and papers.

JAMES C. FLOW.

Feb 1845 99--F

# CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

# PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

# MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

# Valuable Land for SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Absolem Sherrill, and for the perposes mentioned in said Trust, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 21st, day of March next, that valuable Tract of land on which said Sherrill now resides, containing.

## 400 Acres of land,

ying on the Catawba river in Catawba county, immediately at Sherrill's Ford. The tract is one of the most valuable on the river, and contains about 100 acres of first rate river bottom. There is on it an excellent dwelling house, brick kitchen, and all the necessary outhouses all in first rate order. Those wishing a bargain would do well to view the premises and attend the sale. The sale will take place on the plantation, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

A. H. SHUFORD, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1845. 95:-ts.

# DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

## DR. D. JAYNE'S *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

*Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle, | | |
| " Hair Tonic | " | $1 00 |
| " Tonic Vermifuge | " | 1 00 |
| " Carminative Balsam, large, | | 0 50 |
| " " " small, | | 0 25 |
| " Sanative Pills, per box, | | 0 25 |
| " American Hair Dye, | | 0 50 |

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

## ☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses ens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all Disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

## NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

## JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM,

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessnes s and Inability to sleep. Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infant and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERvous DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

*The above Medicine is sold by* B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

## *JUST RECEIVED*

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, which are

## DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did*; for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

| | |
|---|---|
| For sale by B. Oates, | Charlotte, |
| by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., | Concord, |
| by J. Hoke, | Lincolnton, |
| by Dr. C. Rabe, | Greenville. |
| J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, | Salisburry, |

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

## DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

| | |
|---|---|
| Feb. 9, 1843, | JAMES BAGLY, |
| May 3, " | JAMES MONTGOMERY. |
| June 29, " | HARRIS TAYLOR. |

| | |
|---|---|
| For sale by B. Oats, | Charlotte, |
| J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. | Concord, |
| J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, | Salisbury |

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

## Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

## Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

*Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.)* Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my familiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F